





## THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF ACTIVITIES MARKED WITH GREAT SUCCESS FOR UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

blended together for mutual protection against the grasping combination of organized capital. And past experience has taught us that the lack of interest in our "wagons" has been standing about on one another's trail to our interests as wagons.

The alarm has developed and efforts of capital and its efforts to crush the laborer into subjection, lead us to the necessity of becoming more firmly wedged that we may receive fair recompence for our labor."

**Formation of New Federation.** In 1911 the Textile Federation, organized at Washington as the United Textile Workers of America and affiliated with the A. F. of L., was formed. The first mill, the Fall River, under the direction of the first president, James Tansley of the Fall River, Captain T. F. Hall, was a weaver, was the first secretary-treasurer.

It was agreed during the first round of the negotiations that the United Textile Workers of America was to be an experiment and that if the organization did not succeed, the mills would be affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Two years passed and the United Textile Workers of America was formed and this period of time, those who were present at its birth and who were literally amazed at its growth, 2½ years, was a short time.

James Tansley was a short time

devoted to devote all his time to his Fall River career, and in 1912 found John Golden at the helm. President Golden was a mute spinner.

While the first decade or more in the history of the United Textile Workers of America was more or less a struggle for existence, still some definite gains were made.

In the period, 1901-14, the member-

fused to give voluntarily. The large number of mills and children in industry convinced them that the executive council members that the international union could not depend entirely on its trade union fact to present their case. They must have public and legal aid. Thus the 1905 convention went on record in favor of the abolition of child labor.

The resolution provided: "Resolved, that we urge on all our members and their local organizations in their various localities, seek pledges from legislative representatives, endeavor to have in effect a law, child labor laws, and to cooperate with all associations that the object of abolition of child labor."

### Anti-Chili Labor Agitation

It was during this early agitation that the first amendment which has been adopted by many States, that Tobias Hall was elected as vice-president. He came from the textile industry and was a weaver.

During the next decade the United Textile Workers of America had led the struggle.

President Golden, upon

President McMahon, active in the United Textile Workers of America since its inception, came to the rescue of the union and was elected to the executive council.

It was this council that during the early days that shaped

men of courage and great wisdom in at the early days of

the union.

### Legislative Activities

From its inception the United Textile Workers of America recognized the importance of legislative activities in the struggle for the right of economic strength.

The building up of a strong international union was first the work of the United Textile Workers of America and State legislatures to enact laws

that would provide the industrial im-

provement that the manufacturers re-

quired.

### Aided 5,000 Silk Workers

In 1907, the United Textile Workers of America went to the aid of the silk workers in New Jersey and in Paterson, N. J., who were out on strike for an eight-hour day. An organization was effected and a general settlement was made on the basis of a 54-hour week. In 1908, a 54-hour day for women and a 52-hour day for men was agreed upon by 1912 it was reduced to 54.

During the convention of 1918, the United Textile Workers of America adopted a resolution to put into effect the 48-hour week. The date set was February 3rd, 1919.

Edgar W. McLaughlin, Vice-President McMahon and McKaskie mass meetings were held in all the textile centers and the textile workers were urged to join hands with the organized workers in an effort to put the 48-hour week in the industry.

There were those who then argued that we should wait and mark time for a year, but the action of the convention predominated and when the third day of February, 1919, the 48-hour week of textile workers started to enjoy the 48-hour week, while thousands of others went out on strike and organized.

The success of this action on the part of the International Union, organized the state legislature to pass a bill which influenced the legislature of the state of Massachusetts to enact a law which was to be known as the "McLaughlin-Coolidge" law, named after the Governor of the Commonwealth, Massachusetts, and the President.

### Result of Economic Strength

However most of the textile workers in Massachusetts are working under a 40-hour plan as the result of the action of the International Union of the United Textile Workers of America kept up agitation to that end by all the New England States, with the exception of Maine had either 54 or 55 hour restrictions. Now Rhode Island has also adopted a 48-hour week.

The campaign for lower hours has been carried on by the executive council which continues to

work for the opening of the newly enlarged Owen, Moore's

feature what we consider one of the finest MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS in New England, a beautiful new SHOE DEPARTMENT which in one small year has outgrown its present space, a luggage and leather SALES DEPARTMENT, its most popular prices, a newly enlarged CORSET DEPARTMENT, a new department for BETTER DRESSES which will make room for the present inexpensive dress department which has outgrown its space.

In addition to this new enlargement OWEN, MOORE'S will this fall the greatest selection of New Fall merchandise in the history of its existence.

include President McMahon, who after 40 hours and 55½ hours, if possible to meet present conditions and bring back prosperity.

The severe depression of 1904-05 offered an international opportunity of proving the worth in conducting a strike under adverse circumstances and in 1904, 25,000 textile workers in Fall River and 50,000 of whom were organized and 10,000 of whom were unorganized, struck for 12 weeks.

During this strike, President Golden, during a speech, declared that the strike was the first strike in the history of the textile industry.

The strike was conducted by the United Textile Workers of America and the result was a general lack of disturbance and without a break in the ranks.

The United Textile Workers of America had a defense fund, but

the strike unions rallied to their support, the A. F. of L. sent its men, and the public gave generously.

Finally Mr. Golden prevailed upon the Governor of Massachusetts to call out a company of militia to end the strike.

For the new organization, this strike was a baptism of fire through which its members emerged stronger and more unit-

ed.

After the strike, the United Textile Workers of America was organized in Boston, in 1912 to prevent a reduction in wages.

The strike was over by the wage scale made when the Massachusetts Legislature in 1907, prohibited employment of women and children between the ages of 8 & 14. It was a signal victory for the textile workers of that State. Its final passage was to be recommended to the Legislature by the Governor.

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SEPTEMBER, 1936

## Increased Dividends But Little Changes in Wages

Month of July Showed 880 Corporations Had Raised 260 Millions in Profits—Business Conditions Point to Greater Profits.

Large increases in profits are reported by companies in practically all lines of business.

These increases are accompanied by larger dividends for millions of stockholders.

In the month of July, 880 corporations voted dividends aggregating \$261,774,887, compared with \$294,880,158 declared the preceding month by 1,350 corporations, and with \$172,504,763 by 783 corporations in July, 1935.

During the month 89 corporations voted extra dividends, 58 corporations voted increased dividends, and 60 corporations made heavy payments on back dividends which accrued during the depression.

Although the corporations are exhibiting definite liberality in dividends for the stockholders, most of them hesitate to raise the wages of their employees, whose labor is the source from which increased profits flow.

Business conditions point to continued increase in profits.

The workers should see to it that a considerable portion of this enlarged business prosperity is reflected in increased wages.

## National Recovery Outlook Past and Present

First Eight Months of 1936 Show Marked and Increasing Improvement, with Complete Recovery in Sight.

The whole world moves, is an old saying. It means in simplest terms, that nothing is fixed and immovable. Change is eternal and never at rest. For this reason, we need not be surprised at some of the changes which have taken place in the business and economic structure of the country during the past three years, and especially during 1935.

The depression which settled over the country in 1929 was the culmination of a long series of circumstances, many of them as a natural result of the World War, the greatest in the history of man. To wipe out, in two or three years, the accumulation of such a long series of adverse factors, would be impossible. But to expect that the turn must come, in the sheer nature of change, is to argue wisely.

Today, we are well out of the slough of despond. There can be no doubt of it. That we are not completely recovered is beside the point. We are on our way, onward and upward, as all business barometers plainly show. These improvements are argued against by many pessimists who live, and desire to live, in the past. But the mercantile and financial agencies dispose of that contention.

To enumerate: Steel, the industry generally taken as the true barometer of business, is steadily gaining, ranging now about 85 per cent of normal capacity. Great gains also have been made in the automobile manufacturing industry. This is an indication that if people can buy cars they are certainly not in want.

The Banks are filled with money and the one-time danger of failure and collapse has been put quite out of the picture. Looking to the great agricultural West, some three billion dollars worth of "distress" farm mortgages have been taken over by the various Federal agencies. This relieved the owner of the old homestead of the former very real menace of being foreclosed and made a wanderer by the wayside. More than that, the banks and insurance companies which held such mortgages, and

could not recover more than a fair percentage of their face value, have been relieved of a very great financial menace which might well have seriously impaired their solvency.

Millions of hitherto jobless men and women have been returned to active industry, while the various Federal projects have accounted for a very considerable number as well. Private industry is beginning to regain confidence, and this is all the more assisted by the liberal tendency of the Government to aid in the financing of building construction, especially as relates to homes for the common citizens. Through the medium of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, an immense amount of such work has been done. This cannot fail to have its beneficial effect upon the building industry, and through that channel of activity, to be reflected in general industrial revival.

Surveying such accomplishments on the highway to recovery, Labor Day, 1936, shows much actual ground gained, and much more within available distance. A spirit of accord and unity between the various elements which go to make up our complex social and industrial fabric, will spell ever-increasing recovery, to the ultimate point of national prosperity, as of old. To that end, all should address themselves with cordial good will and a determination to carry on, now and always.

## Constitutional Change Is Declared Necessary

Members of American Bar Association Favor Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Among the resolutions presented to the American Bar Association in convention recently, was one asking for an amendment to the Constitution to permit legislation on social and economic welfare. This, by its terms, opens wide the whole field of social ameliorization and if adopted would lift, bodily, these local community and State problems from their present legally restricted area into the domain of Federal direction, control and responsibility. From the fact that a Congressional amendment is sought, it is evident that the old doctrine of sovereign State's rights is fundamentally involved. Many other requests for advanced legislation revolved about and around the same central point—general social amelioration of the less favored in the human scale.

Stress was laid upon the claim that an effort to get uniform legislation by all the individual States would indefinitely draw out the controversy, and practically defeat the object sought to be attained. The proponents of the ban on child labor saw no way to accomplish this object save by a Federal amendment to the Constitution. Such an amendment is now before the States, but thus far lacks many of the necessary two-thirds majority to ensure its adoption. There are several New England States which thus far have refused assent, on the ground that it would unreasonably restrict and supplant parental authority over the child and grant excessive power to the Federal government.

But the movement to abolish child labor, though it may seem to halt, from time to time, must eventually triumph, by reason of its sheer economic worth and humanitarian principle.

## Treason in NRA Discovered Too Late to Remedy Evil

Company Unions Organized "With a Whoop" When Hugh Johnson Deafly Told Employers NRA Legalized This Brand of Organization.

When Section 7-a was made a part of the National Industrial Recovery Act, organized labor believed it spelled the end of the company union. That was one purpose of the section. Despite this mandate of the statute, corporations all over the country began the intensive development of company unions within a very short time after Section 7-a went into effect.

General Hugh S. Johnson was the first administrator of the NRA. He ruled that provisions for the company union were not proper in NRA codes. But the big corporations went on organizing them just the same. Now General Johnson has revealed the source of the drive to form company unions despite the NRA provision against them. In one of his latest syndicated articles, he says:

"I learned only the other day that one of my principal NRA deputies quietly suggested to all industrialists with whom he came in contact that they ought to go home and organize company unions as fast as they could as the only means of keeping out the Federation (American Federation of Labor) unions."

"They did it with a whoop. They told their workers that Section 7-a meant that the Government wanted them to join company unions. The whole face of industry broke out in a rash of company unions almost

overnight." Now, although an employer-influenced company union is illegal under the National Labor Relations Act, most of them still survive."

Here we have the revelation by the man who was the administrator of the NRA during its crucial period, and who held that employer-influenced company unions could not legally be incorporated in NRA codes, that one of his deputy administrators advised employers that Section 7-a instead of outlawing employer-controlled company unions gave them full standing, and, moreover, urged employers to organize these anti-labor monstrosities all over the country, which they did "with a whoop".

It is regrettable that this treason to Section 7-a by one of his deputies was not known by General Johnson until many months after he ceased to be NRA administrator. But the late discovery indicates once more the large extent to which the proper administration of a law containing labor provisions depends on the loyalty of the administrative staff to the workers whose rights the law is designed to protect.

## Uniform Age Suggested for Old Age Pensions

States Holding to 70-Year Period Asked to Bring Age to 65 in Conformity With Social Security Act.

Under many State old-age pension laws enacted in recent years destitute persons must be 70 years of age before they are entitled to pension benefits. The old-age pension section of the Federal Social Security Act fixes 65 years as the age at

## Comment on World Events

The blackshirts Fascist terror in Italy during 1935, 1936. The graphic figures: 3,000 persons were tried by the special Fascist tribunal. 2,000 were sentenced to more than

12,000 years' imprisonment. Many were calked, banded and killed in the dungeons of Mussolini's empire.

In 1935, the number of trials against anti-Fascists showed a pronounced upward curve which was eliminated early in 1936 by hundreds of new arrests and trials.

No one knows how many persons have been killed by the Fascist.

writes George Seldes in his book "Nasturtium Caesar" "Latraria, former

which persons shall receive pensions in the States accepting the Government assistance provided by the Act, with the modification that States laws fixing the eligibility age at more than 65 years will be given five years to adjust the age requirement to the standard set by the Federal statute.

The salutary effects of the 65-year provision are shown in a recent statement by David C. Adie, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, in explaining the results of the law passed by the last session of the New York Legislature reducing the eligibility age from 70 to 65 years.

Pointing out that under the present 70-year requirement 20,000 persons are paid an average of \$21 monthly, Mr. Adie said that under the 65-year provision effective October 1, the number of pensioners will be doubled and the total outlay for pensions will reach at least \$30,000,000. Of this amount, the Federal Government will contribute one-half, New York State 25 percent, and the various communities 25 percent.

Organized labor firmly holds that as a matter of social justice the eligibility age for receiving old-age pensions should be reduced much below the 70-year point. The 65-year limit in the Federal Social Security Act was a reflection of this principle. It is to be hoped that all the other States with the 70-year limit will not wait until the expiration of the five-year period set up by the Federal Act for adjustment to 65 years, but will follow the action of the New York State Legislature and promptly make all indigent aged who are 65 years of age eligible for Federal-State pensions to protect them from want.

Minister of Labor announced that from the time Mussolini went into power in 1922, his squads murdered 4,100 persons, while the Fascist regime reigned for 14 years. There is also a list of thousands of victims in the ensuing years of Fascist rule. Mussolini's one book, "Nasturtium Caesar", has been sold in Russia killed more.

It is good to know that thanks to

the timely intervention of the Labor Court for Relief and Liberties of Workers of Europe, the deportation order issued against Otto Richter, a German refugee, who had planned and attempted to make his way to America, was not carried out. His life was not endangered. Richter, a refugee from Nazi Germany, arrived illegally in America. He was arrested and ordered deported to Germany. In a telegram to the Labor Court, Secretary of State Frances Perkins, and signed by William English Walling, executive director of the American Friends of the War, it was pointed out that Richter's deportation to Nazi Germany would constitute a virtual death sentence and would be a violation of the Geneva Convention and the right of asylum granted to American political refugees in the past.

## Senator Walsh Warns of Rising Radicalism

Speaking at Toronto before the international convention of the Knights of Columbus the week end, Senator Edward J. Walsh of Massachusetts uttered a warning note against the universal spread of communism and of religious intolerance throughout the world. He also spoke of the earnest desire of Americans to maintain and to advance the cause of peace and justice, in order to escape the intolerable sacrifice, material and material, which comes from war.

Reviewing the present world wide religious and political situation, Senator Walsh declared that the main difference between the present general and the past lay in the field of religion. In the past, the names of religious leaders were by far the most numerous, of all denominational differences, or the conflict of creeds. Today, the contest is blinding that of religion as opposed to communism, non-theism and godlessness.

As moral and spiritual values are being shaken from religious foundations as expressing the will and the word of God, the breaking down, abandonment and antithesis of all religion makes political and economic instability. In other words, peace and order are threatened throughout the world. In this connection, Senator Walsh declared impressively, "There is no peace in the political or economic world today. Doubt, uncertainty and fear for the future are found everywhere among men."

In view of the well known reputation of Senator Walsh as a conservative New England spokesman, it is time for the average church member who has more than the usual interest in his church to take notice. The headline news from war-torn Spain will tell him why.



**T**HIS is the graphic story of electric service in the home. As you can see, the more electricity you use, the less it costs per kwh. If you now use electricity for just lights, radio, and a few small appliances, you are in the first step to freedom. By adding an electric refrigerator, you move up to more convenience, and down to lower-cost electricity. The next logical step is the electric range with all its freedom from pot-watching, and with the additional advantage of 2¢ electricity. If you now use electricity for cooking and refrigeration, add an electric water heater, and down goes the cost again, reducing the kwh cost of all electricity used in your home.

**Ask about our  
ALL-ELECTRIC PLAN . . .**

**Central Maine Power Company  
Cumberland County Power and Light Company**

**TAKE  
ADVANTAGE  
of 2¢  
ELECTRICITY.**

With an electric water heater, you get 1¢ electricity after using 20¢ kwh a month.



# THE FIRST YEAR OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES

By John G. Winant, Chairman, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
A year ago the President of the United States signed the Social Security Act. It was designed to protect the aged and dependent and protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age. Both Houses of Congress had voted in favor of the act by overwhelming majorities. The vote in the House was three hundred and seven to one, for passage. The vote in the Senate was eighty-seven for passage and six against passage. Then the Senate created a committee against the act in the House and one against it in the Senate. More than three times as many Republicans voted for the Social Security Act as voted against it. It was viewed as a non-partisan humanism.

## Comptroller Survey

Prior to the introduction of this legislation in Congress, a Committee on Economic Security, appointed by the President, studied the subject. The Committee was assisted by a panel of experts and by a four-man advisory group, which included economists, experts in social security and social insurance, and men in the business community and all of whom were selected on the basis of competence and without regard to political affiliation. The panel, after a year of study, exploring this field of human need before the final measure was proposed, was ranking first in the list of the greatest. The Ways and Means Committee in the Senate, had this legislation introduced for consideration two months. The reports of these hearings contain a combined total of some two thousand five hundred printed pages.

The administration of the major provisions of the act is vested by law in the Social Security Board. There may be two of the members of the Board may be members of the same political party. The members appointed to the Board are required confirmation by the Senate. Appointments made by the Board are subject to civil service examination. Lawyers and law clerks are excepted, but under the practice of the Board, lawyers are certified by the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission passes on both positions of experts and the individuals appointed to fill such positions. The Board consists of six persons working for the Board. Of this number, \$10 have been taken from Civil Service salaries, and the others have been qualified experts or attorneys by the Civil Service Commission. Salaries are approved by the Civil Service Commission. Increases in salary must come from the Civil Service Commission. Increases in salary must come from the Civil Service Commission. Small amount of money has been used to employ a single actuary of high standing.

## Old Opposition

There are those who have criticized this act. That has been true of all social security legislation. In order to get a clearer understanding of the objectives sought in relation to the particular legislation enacted, it may be well to recall the general principles and factual information that motivated those responsible for the development of the Social Security Act.

The ends sought under this measure are set out in the major statement of the Public Finance accomplished through grants-in-aid to the States to assist needy and dependent persons. This is the main objective necessary because of the inadequacy of State revenues to meet the increasing

high work are increased, rapid change in the cost of living from the period when he has depended upon his health, and the spending up of industry because of the years of depression.

It is true that old age is a blessing.

And yet, if long life is to be a blessing, it is a blessing to longer life.

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# Face the Facts--Make No Mistake

The Big Issue of the State Election of  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 -- Is

## WHAT IS BEST FOR MAINE!

# The Truth Will Set You Free!

LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD

### OLD DEAL

#### Compared With

### NEW DEAL

		LABOR			
UNEMPLOYMENT	Apr. 1930	3,188,000	UNEMPLOYMENT		
	Apr. 1933	15,216,000	Apr. 1936	13,214,000	
FACTORY EMPLOY.	Mar. 1930	96.9	FACTORY EMPLOY.	Mar. 1933	56.8
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	58.8	(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	May 1936	85.6
PAYROLLS	Mar. 1930	98.8	PAYROLLS	Mar. 1933	87.1
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	37.1	(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	May 1936	99.2
FACTORY WAGES	Average Weekly	\$27.31	FACTORY WAGES	Average Weekly	\$14.53
	Mar. 1930			Mar. 1933	24.08
	Mar. 1933	14.53		May 1936	14.6
Average Hourly	Mar. 1930	.59	Average Hourly	Mar. 1933	.46
	Mar. 1933	.46		May 1936	.61
					Advance 33%

		INDUSTRY			
ALL IND. PROD.	Mar. 1930	106	ALL IND. PROD.	Mar. 1933	140
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	50	(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	May 1936	105
STEEL INGOTS	Mar. 1930	254,000	STEEL INGOTS	Mar. 1933	185,000
(Long tons)	Mar. 1933	898,000	(Long tons)	May 1936	3,942,000
AUTO PRODUCTION	Mar. 1930	396,000	AUTO PRODUCTION	Mar. 1933	115,000
(Cars and trucks)	Mar. 1933	115,000	(Cars and trucks)	May 1936	503,000
CONSTRUCTION	Mar. 1930	12,421	CONSTRUCTION	Mar. 1933	6,303
(Projects)	Mar. 1933	6,303	(Projects)	May 1936	13,338
					Advance 111%

		COMMERCE			
WHOLESALE PRICES	Mar. 1930	90.2	WHOLESALE PRICES	Mar. 1933	60.2
(Mo. av. 1926-100)	Mar. 1933	60.2	(Mo. av. 1926-100)	May 1936	79.7
DEPT. STORE SALES	Mar. 1930	93	DEPT. STORE SALES	Mar. 1933	50
(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	Mar. 1933	50	(Mo. av. 1923-5=100)	May 1936	85
EXPORTS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$3,111,000,000	EXPORTS	Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,611,000,000
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,611,000,000	(Year ending)	May 1, 1936	2,282,874,000
IMPORTS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$4,339,000,000	IMPORTS	Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,325,094,000
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,325,094,000	(Year ending)	May 1, 1936	2,018,905,000
					Advance 54%

		AGRICULTURE			
COTTON	Mar. 1, 1930	\$1.51	COTTON	Mar. 1, 1933	\$0.59
(Price per lb.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.059	(Price per lb.)	July 1, 1936	.124
WHEAT	Mar. 1, 1930	\$1.16	WHEAT	Mar. 1, 1933	\$1.475
(Price per bu.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.475	(Price per bu.)	July 1, 1936	.958
CORN	Mar. 1, 1930	\$1.88	CORN	Mar. 1, 1933	\$1.241
(Price per bu.)	Mar. 1, 1933	.241	(Price per bu.)	July 1, 1936	.484
NET FARM INCOME	Jan. 1, 1930	\$1,211,000,000	NET FARM INCOME	Jan. 1, 1933	\$1,471,000,000
(Year ending)	Jan. 1, 1933	1,473,000,000	(Year ending)	May 1, 1936	3,530,000,000
					Advance 141%

		SECURITIES			
STOCK PRICES	Mar. 1, 1930	\$60.52	STOCK PRICES	Mar. 1, 1933	\$15.20
(Average)	Mar. 1, 1933	15.20	(Average)	June 1, 1936	17.35
BOND PRICES	Mar. 1, 1930	\$76.19	BOND PRICES	Mar. 1, 1933	\$74.89
(Average)	Mar. 1, 1933	74.89	(Average)	June 1, 1936	91.83
					Advance 25%

		BANKING			
DEPOSITS	Jan. 1, 1930	\$11,066,579,300	DEPOSITS	Jan. 1, 1933	\$ 8,110,987,400
(N. Y. C. Banks)	Jan. 1, 1933	8,110,987,400	(N. Y. C. Banks)	Apr. 1, 1936	11,258,807,200
					Advance 38%

		LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES			
TOTAL ASSETS	Mar. 1930	\$14,441,722,000	TOTAL ASSETS	Mar. 1933	\$16,980,747,000
	Mar. 1933	16,980,747,000	Advance 17%	Apr. 1936	19,227,072,000
INSURANCE WRITTEN	Mar. 1930	\$1,221,544,000	INSURANCE WRITTEN	Mar. 1933	\$140,414,000
	Mar. 1933	649,214,000	Decline 47%	Apr. 1936	243,945,000
					Advance 16%

		PUBLIC UTILITIES				
POWER PRODUCTION	Mar. 1930	7.55 billions	POWER PRODUCTION	Mar. 1933	6.17 billions	
(Kilowatt hour)	Mar. 1933	6.17 billions	Decline 18%	(Kilowatt hour)	Apr. 1936	8.26 billions
						Advance 34%

Data used in the above table are derived from the following sources: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; National Industrial Conference Board; U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Commercial and Financial Chronicle; N. Y. Stock Exchange Bulletin; N. Y. Clearing House Association; Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and the Edison Electrical Institute.

LEST WE FORGET --

MEMORIES MAY BE SHORT BUT TIME CANNOT ERASE THE SCARS WHICH WERE LEFT BY THE CRASH OF 1929 AND THE CATASTROPHES WHICH FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE UNTIL 1933.

VOTE FOR FIVE ACES

FOR U. S. SENATOR — GOV. LOUIS J. BRANN

FOR GOVERNOR — F. HAROLD DUBORD

FOR CONGRESS — SIMON M. HAMLIN  
ERNEST L. MCLEAN  
WALLACE F. MABEE

1st DISTRICT

2nd DISTRICT

3rd DISTRICT

# FULL RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE URGED BY FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL

**Labor Sunday Message Concerning Opposition of Many Employers to Collective Bargaining—Criticizes Our Economic Order For Its Creation of the Few Who Are Rich and the Many Who Are Poor.**

Strongly worded criticism of a number of the anti-social aspects of our industrial system and emphasis on the importance of labor organization for the influence for the elimination of many recognized evils and in support of measures having involved the realization of the right of workers to organize and to bargain, came from the Federal Church Council of the Churches of Christ in America, from the Council's headquarters in New York City.

Among the anti-social evils which Christians should not tolerate, the message includes the "wage-slavery of the workers, the Christian spirit of indifference to the economic organization and bargain collectively," economic conditions which create wealth for the few and poverty for the many, the exploitation of underprivileged children in families on relief, sweatshops, child labor and underpaid sharecroppers. The Council's message follows, in part:

**"Soft Compromise" Must Be Avoided**

"How can we reconcile a world which is divided on the one hand by greed and freedom, on the other hand by sordid drab and pinched existence for the many? For the Christian conscience there can be no reconciliation while the rich and the poor, the well-to-do merely look straight at the harsh reality of the social order which they have set in motion, reducing social purposes which can change old facts to new ones juster, fairer and more kind."

Our danger today is that the disconnection with social and economic evils which have been so long suppressed may try to satisfy itself with

soft compromise. We are in danger of looking at the ship and forgetting the sailors. As the first signs of industrial depression came, we were told that the sailors, lashed to the ship, had no energy, had lost all with a reviving boldness, we may think that we can leave them to their fate. But the sailors, who like the workers, may love the controlling and principled in personal economy and at the same time be exploited. Such men may be alienated, persecuted, even, but they are not dead. The seed of revolution is in them, the cross is the sign not of defeat but of final triumph.

**"End-Crammed Existence" for Masses**

"In this crisis we must insist that under the Christian spirit of indifference to the economic organization and bargain collectively," economic conditions which create wealth for the few and poverty for the many, the exploitation of underprivileged children in families on relief, sweatshops, child labor and underpaid sharecroppers. The Council's message follows, in part:

**"Soft Compromise" Must Be Avoided**

"How can we reconcile a world which is divided on the one hand by greed and freedom, on the other hand by sordid drab and pinched existence for the many? For the Christian conscience there can be no reconciliation while the rich and the poor, the well-to-do merely look straight at the harsh reality of the social order which they have set in motion, reducing social purposes which can change old facts to new ones juster, fairer and more kind."

Our danger today is that the disconnection with social and economic evils which have been so long suppressed may try to satisfy itself with

that the old hatred between the two States in study and adjustment among the nations of those countries, political and economic, from which wars take their rise.

Christians should follow those who, like the Kaczakas, may love the controlling and principled in personal economy and at the same time be exploited. Such men may be alienated, persecuted, even, but they are not dead. The seed of revolution is in them, the cross is the sign not of defeat but of final triumph.

## STRIKEBREAKING FIRM ACTS IN DEFIANCE OF SENATORIAL INQUIRY

**Senator La Follette, Chairman of Committee, Sees Contempt of Senate and Says Legal Remedy Will Be Taken to Punish Principals**

**Committee's Agents Secured Bales of Torn Documents Containing Most Incriminating Evidence, Showing Railway and Audit Inspection Company Had Placed "Hooked Men" as Spies Masquerading as Workers to Learn Secrets and Making Friends With Labor Officials So as To Secure Evidence for Clients.**

**Washington, D. C., Sept. 4 (AFL)—Six officers of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, a detective agency based in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, defied the authority of the Senate to appear before the committee on railroad labor relations by refusing to obey the subpoena issued by the committee to appear at the hearing with the company's records and documents.**

**"First, a compassionate heart. Second, a generous heart. Third, a faith in the will of Christ as the one and only way of our world's redemption.**

"Many people believe that our social unrest will lead to revolution, and

one of the patched up letters was from W. W. Groves, at Pittsburgh addressed to E. L. Gray, the Atlanta manager of the National Labor printing company in Atlanta.

**Atlanta, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, defied the authority of the Senate to appear before the committee on railroad labor relations by refusing to obey the subpoena issued by the committee to appear at the hearing with the company's records and documents.**

**Not only did the six officials fail to appear before the committee but they refused to appear before it, however, to testify to whom they were sent by the committee's agents, officers of the railway audit and inspection company, to obtain the documents as soon as the subpoena was served on them.**

**When the hearing took place, it was held at the hotel held here by Senator Robert La Follette, chairman of the subcommittee authorized by the Senate Committee on Labor and Trade to make the investigation.**

**Court Ban Sought**

**The determination of the committee to require the company to appear before the Senate to testify to whom they were sent by the committee's agents, officers of the railway audit and inspection company, to obtain the documents as soon as the subpoena was served on them.**

**During the hearing, it was learned that Senator La Follette had filed in the United States Court for the District of Columbia had acted on the request of Senator L. L. Ladd, of Philadelphia, a stockholder of the National, restraining the officials from appearing before the Senate.**

**While Justice Pocock did not issue the injunction, he directed the defendant to appear before the Senate on Sept. 12 and show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.**

**Bales of Torn Documents Salvaged**

**Despite the efforts of the company's agents to prevent the Senate from continuing the hearing by placing the committee's agents on the stand to tell them how they had in part circumvented the Senate's subpoenas by their movements by requisitioning them holding superintendents the waste paper from the company's files and then by patching the fragments together to make two pieced-together letters, two more pieced-together letters, showing the springing activities of the company while bales of other torn bits of paper have still to be fitted into complete documents.**

**The Department of Commerce has made an estimate that approximately 9,500,000 persons are out of work which compares with about 11,000,000 persons as jobless by the Department of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.**

**Last April the National Industrial Conference Board supported by many industries and a number of unemployed was 8,500,000.**

**The Department of Commerce figures for March, 1933, at 15,000,000, will appear to agree that the peak of unemployment has been reached in that year.**

**But the top figures are the 1934 figures, and the latter are in close agreement with the unemployment statistics compiled by the A. F. L.**

**President Roosevelt of the U. S. has called the figures taken into consideration the fact that 3,400,000 persons have been added to the potential working population since 1932.**

**Commerce Department unemployment statistics are not kept officially, but the top figures are the 1934 figures, and the latter are in close agreement with the unemployment statistics compiled by the A. F. L.**

**It will be greatly appreciated, if when making purchases from our advertisers you will please mention The Labor News.**

**Hershey's Shoe Store**

**Established 1879**

**FEATURING**

**Shoes**

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**VOTE FOR**

**LEONARD E. GILLIS**

**OF AUGUSTA**

**Republican Candidate**

**FOR**

**SHERIFF**

**of Kennebec County**

**Member of the Augusta Police Department**

**A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT**

**POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT**

**September 14th**

**Kennebec County Republican Committee.**

## "Slack" is Over and Mills Resume Their Normal Production

**Waterville merchants interviewed by your correspondent last week reported business was good, despite the fact that some of the tourist trade was lost to the city because no major construction project on account of the floods of last Spring. Mills in this section most of which have been idle since the strike of the Workers of the World, are over the water and are in full blast again. A few months ago, when the mills were closed, it was estimated a very loss to the trade. Business men, including mill officials, are optimistic and in a favorable position to meet the situation at some time to come.**

**Hardy's dealers in Waterville and other towns in the region are looking up a good season. Importers of all types of goods and the building of new stores, houses, etc., are in full swing. The building trades well employed all summer but provided a great rush of business for the early part of the fall, due to the time of year.**

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*To All the People:*

**Vote the Straight  
REPUBLICAN  
TICKET**

**PROSPERITY is IMPOSSIBLE without LEGITIMATE  
business activity. To WORK is to LIVE!**

**Business, large and small, is SHACKLED by the NEW DEAL!**

**UNSHACKLE BUSINESS!**

**Watch our factories hum! Make jobs for men and  
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**TAKE LABOR OFF THE DOLE!**

**Give Laboring Men and Women the Chance to Earn a Living  
Wage Under Livable Conditions**

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# THE HEARST INTERESTS Spend More MONEY Yearly for PAPER in the STATE of MAINE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE PURCHASER

Governor Brann, in his political campaign, has said night after night that Mr. William Randolph Hearst has never bought a penny's worth of newsprint paper in Maine.

## That statement is not true. The facts are:

Mr. Hearst, in the past six years, has bought more than \$1,300,000.00 of Maine newsprint from the Maine Seaboard Paper Company of Bucksport, Me.

He bought Maine newsprint from the Bucksport Mill the first year it was established. He has bought paper there ever since. The Mill is shipping paper to him now.

In addition to this year, the Mill has orders from Mr. Hearst for shipments during 1937 to a value in excess of \$300,000.00.

Mr. Hearst has been buying magazine paper in the State of Maine for 23 years.

In that time, he has bought more than \$37,500,000.00 of Maine magazine paper from the Oxford Paper Company of Rumford, Me.

Mr. Hearst is the largest customer of the Oxford Paper Company. Hearst Magazines are the largest users of paper in the world. The Hearst Magazines buy more than 50 per cent of their paper from Maine.

These facts are important.

They are not stated in the interest of any political campaign now being made in Maine.

They are stated in the interest of truth.

They are stated in order that the people of Maine may have the advantage of the real facts, namely:—

Mr. Hearst's very large purchases of Newsprint and Magazine Paper have been important to the success of two of the great industries of Maine, to the employment of the workers in those industries and to the income of the investors in those industries.

**THE MAINE SEABOARD PAPER CO.**

HAROLD S. SMITH, Vice President

**OXFORD PAPER COMPANY**

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, President

(The above statements by two prominent manufacturers in Maine is herewith published as an advertisement by the Newspaper & Magazine Paper Corporation)



